The T7g10 leader (pHK38) was the most efficient in roots from which the most NPTII accumulated relative to the mRNA (Table 4). Although in the Nt-pHK38 plants, the neo mRNA was 7-times less than in the Nt-pHK32 plants, NPTII levels were almost as high (approximately 0.30% compared to 0.75%) as in the plastids with the clpP TCR (pHK32). High level NPTII accumulation from the T7g10 TCR in leaves (pHK38, pHK40; Table 3) and in roots (pHK38; Table 4) indicates the general utility of the phage T7g10 translation control region for protein expression in plastids.

Protein accumulation was also studied in seeds harvested from the transgenic plants (Figure 14). Protein levels were 0.05% in plants transformed with pHK32 (clpP TCR), and approximately 0.01% in plants transformed with plasmid pHK30 (atpB TCR). No NPTII was detectable in plants in which *neo* was introduced in the rbcL TCR-construct (plasmid pHK34), indicating differential protein accumulation which is dependent on the choice of the TCR.

Table 4.

Levels of NPTII and *neo* mRNA in tobacco roots

Strain	NPTII (%)	*neo* mRNA (%)	NPTII/*neo* mRNAx10^3
Nt-pHK30-1D	0.14±0.05	33.7	4.2
Nt-pHK32-2F	0.75±0.35	100	7.5
Nt-pHK34-9C	0.12±0.03	23.5	5.1
Nt-pHK38-2E	0.31±0.04	13.4	23.1